

ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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THE CONGRESS.

IN a former issue we indicated the course which it would be the duty of England to take at the approaching Congress of the Great Powers of Europe.

That Congress has come and gone. While England has taken on herself the most formidable responsibilities to sustain the remnant of Ottoman rule,—Slavery and the Slave-trade, the prolific source of its crimes, its degradation, and disorders, she has left to flourish as before, when her word would have obtained, from an approving Congress, the adoption of measures for their final extinction.

The Report of our Delegates to Berlin is now before our readers. Its language is temperate in the extreme, but its facts are most condemning, for they are such as must indelibly stain the character of England. Painful indeed is the contrast between her attitude at Vienna in 1815, and that which she has occupied at Berlin in 1878. At Vienna she disinterestedly gave up im-

portant possessions gained during the war, seeking only the general good, justice for the oppressed, and the redemption of Africa.

But at Berlin, amid the bartering of provinces and the crushed aspirations of helpless nationalities, England has occupied herself in seeking her own." It was in vain that other members of the Congress pressed the question upon our representatives; and it was to no purpose that our Foreign Ministers, while sitting at the Congress, received accounts of slave-trading in the Red Sea, flourishing in impunity under the Turkish Flag. All this we know to have been the wonder of the other Plenipotentiaries, but ere the Congress closed they fully appreciated the cause—England had made a bargain with Turkey which she had not ventured to do openly in the face of Europe.

We can but hope that when this eclipse of the nation's political rectitude has passed away, both it and its rulers will awake to a sense of the shame and degradation which has thus overshadowed them.

THE CONGRESS AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

House of Commons, August 5th, 1878.

MR. ASHLEY asked permission to withdraw a motion on the paper standing in his name, as it was now an anachronism. It was for an Address to the Crown to instruct the Plenipotentiaries at Berlin to move the Congress in contemplation of the action taken by the Congresses of Vienna and Verona to adopt a declaration that the existence of slavery as a recognised institution was repugnant to modern civilisation, and that any nation permitting it was thereby disqualified from taking equal rank with other members of the European family. It was by no fault of his that he had been unable to bring

forward the subject in proper time. He found, however, that most of the Plenipotentiaries at the Congress agreed with the proposition, but they thought that England ought to take the initiative. The British Plenipotentiaries had the matter brought before them, but did not take the initiative. He did not say that they had done any wrong in not seeing their way to that step, but a great many people in England greatly regretted that that was the case. He trusted, however, that in the quasi-protectorate which we had assumed in Asia Minor the Government would bear in mind that it was not only the traditional policy of England to get rid of the slave-trade; but that in Turkey some of the greatest evils would be cut off at the root if domestic slavery and the consequent seclusion of women were abolished.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATION TO THE CONGRESS AT BERLIN.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,—We, your Delegates appointed to represent to the Congress at Berlin the necessity of taking steps to carry into effect the Declarations of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and of the Conference at Verona in 1822, have now to report that we have executed our commission.

The Memorial, of which the following is a copy, was addressed to the Congress through Prince Bismarck, as its President, and was sent in on the 27th of June, copies being at the same time delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of each Power represented.

A son Altesse Monseigneur le Prince de Bismarck, Grand Chancelier de l'Empire Allemand, Président du Congrès à Berlin.

Altesse,—Nous soussignés, délégués de la Société Anti-Esclavagiste Britannique avons l'honneur de soumettre à Votre Altesse, et par sa haute entremise à Leurs Excellences les Plénipotentiaires actuellement réunis en Congrès à Berlin les observations suivantes :—

1. Attendu que les Résolutions du Congrès de Vienne en 1815 et de la Conférence de Vérone en 1822 (voir copies ci-jointes) contiennent la preuve irrécusable, que les éminents hommes d'Etats qui signèrent ces déclarations étaient profondément convaincus de la nécessité d'employer toute leur influence pour la suppression de la Traite des Nègres, ce qu'ils désignèrent à juste titre comme :

“ Un fléau qui a trop longtemps désolé l'Afrique, dégradé l'Europe et affligé l'humanité.”

2. Attendu qu'à l'époque où les Grandes Puissances d'Europe exprimèrent ces sentiments, ils étaient en fort antagonisme avec les intérêts commerciaux d'un grand nombre de leurs propres sujets; que depuis cette époque toutes les puissances signataires de ces Résolutions, à l'exception de l'Espagne, dans sa

(*Translation.*).

To his Highness Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire, President of the Congress of Berlin.

Highness,—We, the undersigned delegates of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, have the honour to submit to your Highness, and through your intervention to their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries at present assembled in Congress at Berlin, the following observations :—

1. Whereas the resolutions of the Congress of Vienna of 1815 and of the Conference of Verona in 1822 (copies of which are enclosed) afford irrefragable proof that the eminent statesmen who signed these declarations were profoundly convinced of the necessity of employing all their influence for the suppression of the slave-trade, which they justly designated as a “ scourge which has too long devastated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity :”

2. Whereas these statements, at the time when the Great Powers gave expression to them, were in strong antagonism to the commercial interests of a great number of their own subjects, and whereas since that time all the Powers which signed these declarations,

colonie de Cuba, ont aboli, non seulement la Traite des Nègres, mais l'Esclavage; que l'Angleterre, la France, la Hollande, le Portugal, le Danemark, les Etats-Unis et, de plus, la Russie, par l'affranchissement de vingt-trois millions de serfs, ont conquis une position morale, qui les autorise à préconiser et même exiger par tous moyens légitimes le respect dû aux droits inaliénables de l'humanité.

3. Attendu que, de nos jours encore, par la dévastation de l'Afrique, et par la destruction de ses populations au nombre de quatre à cinq cent mille âmes par an, la Traite des Nègres prive les Nations d'Europe d'un commerce immense avec des régions qui comptent parmi les plus fertiles du monde; enfin que les intérêts des nations civilisées justifient une action collective pour l'abolition de l'Esclavage.

4. Attendu que les Résolutions précitées des Congrès de Vienne et de Vérone imposent au présent Congrès, et particulièrement aux représentants des Puissances qui ont concouru à ces déclarations, la haute obligation de leur assurer une exécution pleine et définitive en décrétant des mesures propres à amener l'extinction de l'Esclavage et de la Traite des Nègres, maintenant que les intérêts commerciaux, qui s'y opposaient jadis ne sont plus en jeu.

Nous soussignés, avons l'honneur de demander respectueusement au Congrès de vouloir bien faire les déclarations suivantes, auxquelles les autres Puissances pourraient être invitées à adhérer.

1. La Traite des Nègres est considéré comme Acte de Piraterie.

2. Les Puissances représentées par les Signataires ne reconnaîtront à l'avenir l'existence légale de l'Esclavage dans leurs relations avec les Etats dans lesquels cette Institution continuerait à exister.

Nous avons l'honneur, Altesse, d'être vos humbles et respectueux serviteurs.

Sigé au nom de la Société Anti-Esclavagiste Britannique,

EDMUND STURGE,
JAMES LONG,
JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER.

*Hôtel de Russie,
Berlin, le 27 Juin, 1878.*

This Memorial was supplemented by the following *Annexe*, which was also delivered to the Plenipotentiaries:—

CONGRES DE BERLIN.

MEMOIRE A CONSULTER A PROPOS DE LA PETITION DE LA SOCIETE ANTI-ESCLAVAGISTE.

Quant à la première déclaration recommandée par la Pétition, celle qui porte que la Traite des Nègres sera considérée comme acte de Piraterie:—

La Traite des Nègres, bien qu'elle soit traitée comme acte de Piraterie par la plupart des nations civilisées dans leurs lois municipales, ne l'est pas encore d'après le droit des gens. Par conséquent, il faut des traités spéciaux entre les Puissances, pour qu'une

except Spain in her colony of Cuba, have abolished not only the slave-trade, but slavery; whereas England, France, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, the United States, and, moreover, Russia, by the emancipation of twenty-three millions of serfs, have acquired a moral position which authorizes them to urge, and even to enforce by every legitimate means, the respect due to the inalienable rights of humanity:

3. Whereas even to the present time, by the devastation of Africa and by the destruction of its populations to the extent of 400,000 to 500,000 souls every year, the slave-trade deprives the nations of Europe of an immense commerce with regions among the most fertile in the world; whereas, in fine, the interests of civilised nations justify a collective action for the abolition of slavery:

4. Whereas, the above-cited resolutions of the Congresses of Vienna and Verona impose on the present Congress (and especially on the representatives of the Powers which concurred in these declarations) the high obligation of giving to them their full and final effect, by the enactment of measures such as may lead to the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade now that the commercial interests which were formerly opposed to such action are no longer at stake:

We, the undersigned, have the honour of respectfully begging the Congress to make the following declarations, to which the other Powers might be invited to adhere:—

"1. The slave-trade is considered as piracy.

"2. The Powers represented by the Congress will not in future recognise the legal status of slavery in their relations with the States in which that institution may still exist."

We have the honour, Highness, to be your Highness's obedient, humble servants,

EDMUND STURGE, } Delegates of the British and Foreign
JAMES LONG, }
JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER, } Anti-Slavery Society.

*Hôtel de Russie,
Berlin, June 27, 1878.*

(Translation.)

CONGRESS OF BERLIN.

OPINION ON THE MEMORIAL OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

With regard to the first declaration proposed by the Memorial, which provides that the slave-trade shall be considered piracy:—

The slave-trade, although it is treated as piracy by most civilised nations in their municipal laws, is not yet so considered by international law. Consequently, it is necessary for special treaties to be concluded between the Powers in order that one of them may

d'entre elles puisse aborder et traduire devant les tribunaux spécialement désignés par ces Traités mêmes les vaisseaux sous le pavillon d'une autre Puissance, qui seraient employés à cette Traite. La déclaration proposée par la Pétition doit avoir la force d'un Traité entre les Puissances qui l'auront signée, de sorte que les vaisseaux d'une d'entre elles pourront aborder ceux des autres et les traduire devant tout tribunal régulièrement constitué, que ce soit celui du capteur, celui de la prise, ou un autre quelconque. La saisie serait faite sous peine de dommages-intérêts à payer par le capteur s'il ne pouvait prouver que la prise était réellement employée à la Traite. La punition de la Piraterie dépend des lois de l'Etat où le procès a lieu ; par conséquent, un étranger qui serait prouvé coupable de la Traite par les tribunaux d'un Etat quelconque serait traité précisément comme un national.

Quant à la seconde Déclaration recommandée par la Pétition, tendant au refus de reconnaître l'existence légale de l'Esclavage :—

A présent, le droit des gens envisage l'esclavage comme une institution contraire au droit naturel, mais ne refuse pas de le reconnaître comme une institution locale protégée par le droit municipal de certains pays. Si un esclave aborde un vaisseau de guerre appartenant à un Etat où l'esclavage n'existe pas, dans le port d'un autre Etat, il est douteux si le droit d'extraterritorialité doit l'emporter, ou si l'esclave doit être rendu à son maître; et la pratique des diverses nations sur ce point n'est pas la même. Mais il est certain que le maître de l'esclave doit être reconnu comme tel, en sorte qu'il est fondé à réclamer son esclave, bien que la restitution de celui-ci ne lui soit pas toujours accordée. D'après la déclaration recommandée par la Petition, le maître ne serait plus reconnu à ce titre; le capitaine du vaisseau resterait libre de rendre l'esclave au pays qu'il avait quitté ou non, selon ce que les circonstances du cas actuellement devant lui sembleraient exiger; mais il ne le rendrait pas à son maître, puisqu'il ne reconnaîtrait plus à celui-ci aucun droit sur l'esclave.

Quant aux navires de commerce, d'après le droit des gens actuel, ceux-ci n'ont aucun privilège pour accorder un asile aux esclaves, puisqu'ils ne jouissent pas du droit d'extraterritorialité. Il est vrai que l'esclave, une fois arrivé sur le sol d'une nation libre, ne peut-être redemandé par son maître, parce qu'il y a gagné sa liberté. Mais le capitaine reste responsable en dommages-intérêts s'il a sciemment donné à l'esclave l'occasion de s'enfuir de l'esclavage.

La déclaration scumise au Congrès aurait pour effet de libérer le capitaine d'un navire marchand de cette responsabilité, et de le protéger contre toute demande en dommages-intérêts. Ceci ne limiterait nullement la juridiction des autres Etats sur les navires de commerce dans leurs eaux territoriales, et leur assurerait les mêmes droits qu'à présent d'employer toutes les mesures de police qu'ils jugeraient nécessaires pour empêcher la déportation de leurs esclaves. Seulement, le capi-

have the right of boarding and bringing before the tribunals specially indicated by such treaties, vessels under the flag of another Power which are engaged in this trade. The declaration proposed by the Memorial will have the force of a treaty between the Powers which sign it, so that the subjects of one will be able to board the ships of the others of them, and bring them before any regularly constituted tribunal, whether the nationality of the tribunal be that of the captor, that of the prize, or any other. The seizure would be made, subject to the payment of damages by the captor if he could not prove that the prize had really, at the time of capture, been engaged in the slave-trade. The punishment of piracy depends on the law of the State in which the trial takes place; consequently a foreigner found guilty of the slave-trade by the tribunals of any State would be treated exactly in the same way as a subject.

With regard to the second declaration proposed by the Memorial, containing the refusal to recognise the legal status of slavery :—

At present the law of nations regards slavery as contrary to natural law, but does not refuse to recognise it as a local institution, protected by the municipal law of certain countries. If a slave comes on board a ship of war belonging to a State in which slavery does not exist in the port of another State, it is doubtful whether the principle of exterritoriality ought to prevail, or whether the slave should be restored to his master; and on this point the practice of different nations is not the same. But it is clear that the owner of the slave must be recognised as such, so that he has a *locus standi* to claim the restitution of his slave, although this may not always be conceded to him. According to the Declaration proposed by the Memorial, the owner would no longer be recognised as such; the commander of the vessel would remain free to send back the slave to the country which he had left, or not, as the circumstances of the case before him might seem to require, but he would not return him to his master, because he would no longer recognise in the latter any right over the slave.

With regard to merchant ships, according to International Law as it at present exists, such ships have no privilege enabling them to shelter fugitive slaves, as they do not enjoy the right of exterritoriality. It is true that the slave, when once he has reached the soil of a free country, can no longer be claimed by his former owner, for he has already gained his liberty. But the captain remains liable in damages if he has knowingly enabled the slave to escape. The Declaration proposed to the Congress would have the effect of liberating the captain from this responsibility, and of protecting him against any claim for damages. This would in nowise diminish the jurisdiction of other States over merchant ships in their territorial waters, and would leave them the same rights as at present to employ whatever police regulations they might think necessary to prevent the carrying away of their slaves.

taine d'un navire marchand ne devrait rendre l'esclave qu'aux autorités légitimes du pays où il se trouve.

(Signé) S. BORCHARDT, Conseiller intime de justice.

JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER, Avocat à Londres.

Berlin, le 29 Juin, 1878.

J'adhère à ce Mémoire.

(Signé) LEONE LEVI,
Avocat, Professeur du Droit Commercial et International au King's College.
3, Juillet, 1878, à Londres.

On the other hand, the captain of a merchant ship would not be justified in giving up the slave to any one but the legitimate authorities of the country.

(Signed) S. BORCHARDT, Councillor of Justice.

JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER,
Barrister-at-Law, London.

Berlin, June 29th, 1878.

I adhere to this opinion.

(Signed) LEONE LEVI,
Barrister-at-Law, Professor of Commercial and International-Law at King's College, London.
July 3rd, 1878.

In order the more fully to explain the object and scope of the Prayer of the Memoria interviews were readily accorded to your Delegates by

M. Waddington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	France,
The Count de Moüy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Russia,
The Count Schouvaloff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Germany,
The Prince Hohenlohe Schillingsfürst				...	...	...	...
Herr Von Bülow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Italy,
The Baron Von Holstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Count Corti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

from all of whom we received assurances of the fullest sympathy and most cordial support.

It was not objected at any of these interviews that the subject was irrelevant to the business of the Congress, nor, indeed, could such an objection be reasonably taken, inasmuch as the slave-trade is the fruitful source of crime and disorder in the Turkish Empire, and incompatible with its future good government, and at the same time injuriously affects the commercial and other interests of the nations of Europe. All however, were of opinion that it properly devolved upon England to take the lead in dealing with this question.

On this point we need hardly remind you that with the retirement of Lord Derby from the Department of Foreign Affairs, and with the change of policy which that retirement foreshadowed, it became not improbable that any action in reference to the slave-trade which that Department might have been prepared to propose to the Congress would be set aside, and this not so much from an indifference to the object itself, as from the possibility of its interfering with other measures contemplated by Her Majesty's Government.

It was, we presume, for these reasons, that whilst the British Ambassador in Berlin received us with the kindness and courtesy for which he is distinguished, England's primary representatives confined themselves to an official acknowledgment of the Memorial.

We regret to say that our Plenipotentiaries, not having come to the Congress with a well-considered proposal on the subject, were not prepared to take the place which the representatives of no other Power felt themselves entitled to fill, and that for this reason, notwithstanding the sympathy with which our suggestions were received, they were allowed to remain without any practical result.

We leave Berlin with a sense of disappointment that our country should on this occasion have abdicated a right which Europe has so long recognised as her special prerogative, and that the very measure which the Duke of Wellington advocated at the Conference of Verona, that of declaring the slave-trade to be piracy by the law of nations, should have been submitted in vain to the Congress of Berlin. A great opportunity has been lost for securing the extinction of one of the greatest crimes that afflict humanity, by the enactments of a Congress representing the great Powers of Europe; enactments which would have rested on a basis independent of those political, financial, and administrative agencies, which so often cause individual Governments to swerve from a moral purpose, and from political rectitude.

(Signed) EDMUND STURGE,
JAMES LONG,
JOSEPH G. ALEXANDER.

Berlin, July 15th, 1878.

THE SLAVE-TRADE UNDER THE TURKISH FLAG.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

"ON the 7th of April, 1878, H.M.S. *Wild Swan* boarded a dhow in the Red Sea, bound from Souakim to Jeddah; this dhow had stowed away under mats—her professed cargo—78 slaves; but although these slaves have been liberated, the dhow cannot be confiscated, and it is quite possible that Captain Powlett, of the *Wild Swan*, may be heavily fined for having boarded her, because she sailed under the Turkish flag.

"We have no slave-treaty with Turkey, and thus all the large traffic in slaves at Jeddah in the Red Sea is done under Turkish colours. The *Vestal*, whilst off Jeddah, heard of 250 slaves being enclosed in a building there just imported, and she could not touch these. What humbug not to have a treaty with Turkey!"

SLAVERY IN TURKEY.

THE following letter, from the President of the Missionary College at Aintab, will be read with interest at the present time:—

*The Central Turkey College,
Aintab, Turkey,*
JOSEPH COOPER, Esq. July 8, 1878.

Dear Sir,—I thank you much for your pamphlet entitled "Turkey and Egypt." I have read it with much interest, and cannot forbear assuring you that I most heartily endorse your statements in regard to the influence of Turkey and Egypt in respect to Central Africa. A residence of twenty-three years in Turkey enables me to speak from personal observation. You justly remark that slaves are not used in this country as sources of gain to their owners. As a matter of fact they are an expense, out and out. You conclude from this circumstance that the trade in slaves ought to be easily broken up. I somewhat doubt the conclusion, for this reason, that the passion of lust is even stronger than that for gold, and the slave-trade is sustained simply to feed that passion. The sensuality of the Turk is monstrous; it not only leads to the devastation of towns and villages in Central Africa; it brutalises the Turks themselves, and operates as an effectual bar to all pro-

gress. It degrades woman; it leads to untold disease, decrepitude, and idiocy. It is this sensuality that keeps open the living sore of Central Africa. The last time I went to Constantinople there was a large company, thirty or forty noble-looking black women, who were evidently fresh from the interior of that dark continent, on the quarterdeck of the steamer. They had a wild frightened look, some of them had splendid forms and features. Who could say from what village they had been torn, or how many fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters had been butchered to secure that company? It made my heart ache to look at them, yet they were but specimens of tens of thousands who are brought in the same way each year, and scattered throughout this ill-fated Empire. To us, as missionaries, the indifference and apathy of English statesmen to the causes that feed and sustain the internal slave-trade of Africa are amazing. Those statesmen cannot be ignorant of those causes; they must know that the statements of your pamphlet are strictly true, yet they shut their eyes to facts that are patent to anyone who has even a superficial knowledge of this country. I hope and pray that you will continue your efforts to arouse public attention to this subject in England. There is no object now before the world of greater moment than the suppression of the internal slave-trade of Africa; that trade works like a moral poison through every vein of the Turkish Empire.

One of the means for the removal of this trade is to create a public sentiment in the country itself against it; this can be accomplished only by the Gospel and education.

I would not disparage other means. I would simply call your attention to our school and colleges as among the means to be used to accomplish the great end you have in view. That you will at last succeed there can be no doubt. I pray that you and your associates may have faith and patience, and courage to go on in your work. The poor sufferers, torn from their homes in Central Africa, plead for compassion, for sympathy at your hands.

May God crown your labours with success.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours most truly,
T. C. TROWBRIDGE.

REPORT OF MR. CONSUL COWPER
ON THE LABOUR QUESTION IN
CUBA.

CONSUL-GENERAL COWPER TO THE MARQUIS
OF SALISBURY—(RECEIVED JUNE 3).

Havana, May 13, 1878.

My LORD,—I inadvertently omitted to forward to the Slave-Trade Department of the Foreign Office a copy of the observations upon the labour question in Cuba which I embodied in my Commercial Report for the year 1876-77. I fear that this omission may have created some embarrassment, for which I offer my apologies. I propose, therefore, to do so now, introducing such alterations as the termination of the civil war and the Treaty betwixt Spain and China regarding immigrants may render necessary.

Ethnologically, the population of Cuba consists of three races—the European, the Asiatic, and the African—the American having been entirely annihilated by the former; the Europeans are represented almost exclusively by the Spaniards, the Asiatics by the Chinese, and the Africans by the negroes; but the number of Asiatics is so small, probably not more than 50,000 or 60,000, that they may be removed from this consideration; the European or Spanish race is said to number 800,000, and the African or negro, with the varieties consequent upon the mixture of the two, 600,000 out of a population of 1,396,530, thus classified in the census which was taken in 1861:—

White males	...	...	468,087
" females	...	...	325,397
Free coloured males	...	...	113,806
" females	...	...	118,687
Slaves, males	...	...	218,722
" females	...	...	151,831
Total	...	...	1,396,530

But I extremely doubt if the population of Cuba now greatly exceeds 1,000,000.

It will be seen that the Chinese are, as a separate body, excluded from this estimate, and if they are omitted altogether it may be one of the causes of the asserted increase of the population in 1864 to 1,500,000, the greatest amount ever quoted. The importation of Chinese coolies commenced in 1847 and ceased in 1873, during which period 116,267 were actually landed in Havana; these would have naturally formed the

nucleus for an extension of the population by an industrious, sober, and tractable race, had not the exportation of women, it is said, been prohibited by the Chinese Government; but it is highly probable that the cupidity of those engaged in the traffic was one, if not the only, cause of the emigration being confined to men, who could so much better support the hardship of the voyage than women, who would scarcely consume more, and who could take care of themselves; but whatever the cause, an emigration intended to increase the labour power of the island, from its very incipience, bore the seeds of its own decay, and never could have proved, under the circumstances, anything but a temporary relief for the evil sought to be cured by it; in all probability there are not now 50,000 coolies in the island; in like manner the cessation of the civil war in America, and the outbreak of the insurrection here, caused the Americans who had desired to settle here to return to their own country; but the most serious cause of the decadence in the population of the country must be attributed to the insurrection itself and the atrocities which disgraced its commencement. These struck terror into the inhabitants, and those who escaped death in the field, execution at the garrote, or by court-martial, were glad to leave the country and to return to Spain, or to seek refuge in the United States, Jamaica, or the South American Republics; and the tenacity with which the war has been continued has naturally ruined the finances of the country, and occasioned an amount of taxation almost incredible and altogether insupportable, adding an additional incentive to depopulation.

My predecessor considered that in 1870 the population did not exceed 1,200,000, and I believe it has decidedly decreased ever since.

It is, however, an undoubted fact that the present amount of population is entirely inadequate to the wants of the country, and, unless the rebellion is speedily suppressed, it will continue to decrease, and with it the production and wealth of the island must decrease proportionately; for it is not the numerical deficiency of manual labour that has to be contended against; but even that is taxed to supply volunteers, police, and a vast number of other agents, the creations of the war; and there are even ru-

mours of the system of conscription being introduced into the island, but such a notion was too wild to have been seriously entertained. The Chinese cannot increase, and, for some unexplained reason, the negroes do not, the mortality amongst their children being described as fearful and altogether unaccountable.

Thus the only two races in the island capable of outdoor labour are diminishing in numbers through natural causes, and at the same time slavery and forced labour are becoming extinct through the operation of the laws ; first, the Chinese immigration has ceased for some time, and the contracts of those that are here are gradually expiring, and, secondly, the "Moret Law" is as surely extinguishing (!!) negro slavery ; by this law all children born of slave parents after 17th September, 1868, and all slaves attaining sixty years of age, were free ; for certain services in the field under the Spanish flag slaves were freed, and numbers free themselves or are freed by their masters.

In 1875, the Junta de Colonizacion published a report of the operation of the law to that date; unfortunately, however, no return is made from the city of Havana, but even with that great omission, 50,046 slaves are reported to have been emancipated during the seven years between September, 1868, and May, 1875, thus—32,813 born free; 13,740 freed on account of age, 301 freed for service under the flag, and 3,192 freed through other causes. I have no reason to doubt the correctness of this report, and, therefore, taking the 50,046 as a numerical basis, about 7,000 a-year became free, and, consequently, to this date it may be estimated that about 64,000 slaves have been freed, without calculating those in Havana, respecting whom no data exists. Leaving Havana, therefore, out of the question, there probably remain for agricultural purposes about 300,000 people, that is to say, 250,000 negroes and 50,000 Chinese; 500,000 more are urgently required to maintain the productions of the island at their present amount. The question is, where to look for them ? The negro, is beyond all comparison, the most valuable immigrant for the tropics, no other can withstand lengthened field labour; then come the coolies, who are equally valuable in the manufacture of sugar, but cannot withstand the effects of exposure

to sun and rain, but free immigration from Africa has not taken the place of the slave-trade, and the island can look only to the coolies to supply its wants. The Spanish Government is, I hear, making strenuous efforts to induce the Chinese once more to permit the emigration to Cuba of its redundant population, and it is to be hoped that it will succeed ; but it would be well to organise the service under its own responsible agents to prevent abuses, and for the Chinese Government to appoint a Consul here to protect their immigrants, not from the oppression of Government, but from the many rascals who infest Havana, and deceive and rob these poor people, and make a harvest out of their ignorance. I have never, until now, I regret to say, known any arbitrary or unjust act practised upon them by the Government ; on the contrary, the permission allowed them at the expiration of their first contract to naturalise as Spanish subjects, or to choose a foreign Consul, through whom they obtain a cedula, is an act of the greatest humanity and liberality ; nor do I believe that they are ill-treated upon the estates at which they work. Those I have seen were well fed and clothed. In one respect they are worse off than the negro ; the absence of females debars them from the enjoyment of every domestic tie, and in any renewal of Chinese immigration, the Celestial Government should insist upon a proportion of women being embarked with the men.

But this liberal and humane course has been infringed by a law, of which it is impossible to speak without indignation, obliging every Chinaman, at the expiration of his first contract, to renew it for a second term, or immediately to leave the country. Neither the exigencies of the war nor the want of labour can justify so gross a breach of faith ; no one will more regret it than those who are the best friends of the Spanish Government, for it is probably the chief, if not the only cause, why Chinese are found in the rebel ranks, and why the Chinese Government has stopped the emigration ; besides, so tractable, peaceable, and industrious a body of men, were altogether undeserving of such treatment, for hitherto, after completing his first contract, the Chinaman has not become a vagabond, but with his national aptitude for business has established himself, and by industry and fruga-

lity, many have become rich and prosperous citizens; as an instance of their progress, I may mention that they maintain more than one well-conducted theatre.

With my high estimation of the humanity and justice of the Spanish Government, I am astonished that it should have sanctioned a course which renders it obnoxious to the charge of a renewal of slavery under another name, and thus defeat that which must be the principal object of its desires, a free and copious immigration.

A company or society has recently been formed here under very distinguished auspices, for the importation of Chinese labourers; the general regulations appear to be admirable. It is proposed to bring them without any engagement here, so that they would be free to choose their own work; 25 per cent. are to be women, and a Chinese Consul appointed (if the Celestial Government will do so), to protect them; but the rule that they shall not be allowed to change their nationality, unless it be to become Spaniards, appears to be arbitrary and useless.

Cuba, to be restored to its former prosperity, requires peace, economy, and extended immigration, and all its well-wishers must hope that it will be successful in establishing the whole, and reasserting its right to the names of the Pearl of the Antillas and the key of the Gulf once more.

Since writing the foregoing observations, the two most indispensable events for the renewed prosperity of the island are in a fair way of completion; indeed, the surrender of the rebel Chief Maceo may be accepted as the final end of the insurrection, and the restoration of peace; and the Emigration Treaty recently concluded between Spain and China, a copy of which I left at the Foreign Office when in England, will withdraw the barriers to a copious flood of immigrants, of which the country is in such urgent need.

The question remains, How will these opportunities be handled by the Government? Will freer institutions, sufficient to content the Cubans without outraging the feelings of the Spaniards, be introduced? Will the immigrants be fairly treated and their contracts respected? If we could answer both questions in the affirmative, a

fraternal feeling might yet be renewed between the Spaniards and Cubans, and the great influx of immigrants would speedily deal the death-blow to slavery. Then, and not till then, can the financial difficulties be successfully handled; but if questions can only be answered negatively, peace and immigration are delusions, words only, and the island will continue its course to ruin.

The above-mentioned Company or Society of Planters, of whom the Marquis of Alava was the President, sent a Commissioner to China on Sunday last to put the Immigration Treaty into operation, and probably to bring out the Chinese Consul-General and his Vice-Consuls; it is doubted here if these gentlemen will possess due weight with the authorities, but as any unfavourable report from them may stop the immigration, I believe that they will prove wholesome checks upon the robbery or ill-usage of their fellow-countrymen. There is one condition of the treaty which might be very much improved; the Vice-Consuls are to reside at the different ports of the island, where they would prove quite useless, as China has no commerce here; they should therefore be stationed at the principal towns in the sugar districts, where their countrymen will be employed, who would thus have easy access to them. The Consul-General would of course live in Havana, in communication with the supreme authority.

The Society of Planters has just lost its President, D. Julian de Zulueta, Marquis of Alava, by a fall from his horse: his death is justly felt as a national calamity at a crisis like the present.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. AUGUSTUS COWPER.

We have given the above Report *in extenso*, not because the whole of its contents commend themselves to us, but because of the extreme importance of the subject at the present time. In our view the Report contrasts very unfavourably with the faithful Despatches we have been in the habit of receiving for so many years from Commissary Judge Crawford and Consul-General Dunlop, whose retirement from office

we consider a loss to the cause of humanity.

In some respects the divergence between Consul Cowper's Report and the Despatches of his predecessors is so great that we are left to suppose either that he has not seen what passes every day upon the estates, or that the worst features of the system are concealed from his views. In alluding to the rapid decrease in the number of slaves, he says—"It is to be attributed to some unexplained reason," oblivious, apparently, of the well-known fact, that a slave population in sugar colonies always decreases. It was so even in the British Colonies, where, during the last eleven years of slavery, the number of slaves was reduced by the number of fifty-three thousand. On this part of the Report, we will only add the testimony of Captain Trench Townshend, in his "*Wild Life in Florida*," where he says, "What I saw of slavery in the Cuban plantations filled me with horror. Eighteen hours a day for six days out of seven, under a Cuban sun, is horrible brutality, and soon wears out even the magnificently-powerful frame of the African, whose strength is kept constantly exerted to its very utmost efforts by the lash of the slave-driver."

The statement that the Moret law is surely extinguishing slavery is, in our opinion, a fallacy. The emancipation of some thousands of worn-out slaves above sixty years of age cannot much affect the question, seeing that if retained in slavery they must before long be emancipated by death.

As to the children born of slave parents after the passing of the law of 1868 being free, they are not free in fact, and in the absence of a statement to this effect, the paragraph is mischievous and misleading.

To place this matter in its true light,

we quote the following from Mr. Cowper's predecessor, Consul-General Dunlop :

"The children, by the 7th, 8th, and 9th Articles of this decree, the newly-born emancipated slave is virtually condemned to slavery up to the age of eighteen, when he may emancipate himself by marriage; otherwise he must drag on another four years, during which he is to be on half wages only; and of this miserable pittance one-half is reserved to be paid to him on his attaining his twenty-second year.

"The boon, therefore, which the decree confers upon him from his birth is that he shall certainly remain a slave for at least eighteen, and probably for twenty-two years; for, to all intents and purposes, he will be treated precisely as a slave, a fact which is clearly anticipated if we read attentively Articles 10 and 17, which speak of possible prostitution, cruelty, and ill-treatment."

As a comment on the somewhat rose-coloured report of Consul Cowper on the condition of the Chinese, we will merely quote the observation of Captain Townshend :—"In quarters, the Chinese were considerably better off, occupying separate huts at some distance from the negro barracks, and living entirely by themselves. Nominally not subject to the lash, in reality they experience the same treatment as the African, and are compelled to work the same time—eighteen hours a day in the busy season—a fearful task in such a climate."

It is with much regret that we have felt compelled to make the foregoing comments, and especially when we remember the excellent and interesting report of Consul Cowper on emancipation in Porto Rico. On the proposed revival of immigration of coolies from China, it will be seen that our Consul puts the question, Will the immigrants be fairly treated and their contracts

respected? but he does not answer it. For our views on this subject, and on the question of slavery in Cuba at the present time, see an Address to the Chinese Ambassador in another column.

**DEATH OF DON JULIAN DE ZULUETA,
THE GREAT SLAVE-TRADER OF
THE AGE.**

THE "most prominent Spaniard in Cuba" died at Havannah on the 5th of May, and was buried with all but regal honours. Don Julian de Zulueta, Marquis of Alava, was thrown from his horse, and the injuries he received resulted in his death. Senor Zulueta was not an eminent man in the ordinary acceptation of the term; but he certainly was a notorious one. He went out to Cuba about fifty years ago from his native province Alava, consigned to a rich uncle, by trade a *lasajero*—that is, a dealer in jerked beef and hides. His uncle took a fancy to him, and, dying in 1841, left him a legacy of over a million dollars in gold. The young Zulueta took to sugar planting, which was then becoming a thriving business in the island, and bought two sugar plantations from old Count Penalver, who from conscientious motives renounced all connection with slavery. The gangs on these estates were nearly worn out, and Zulueta obtained them for a very low price. The value of slaves was rising, and he at once saw that his best chance of success was to recruit his slave gangs by direct importations from Africa. He went forthwith into the slave-trade on a grand scale, and for twenty-five years was, it is stated, the *bête noire* of every poor British vice-consul on the island, who was supposed by conscientiously reporting cases of infraction of the treaty between Spain and Great Britain to suppress the traffic. He monopolized the services of one considerable British squadron on the coast of Africa, and another in Cuban waters, and kept the Madrid Cabinet in perpetual hot water with Downing Street. He was pre-eminently the slave-trader of the century. He imported into Cuba from Africa during the twenty-five years he pursued the traffic no fewer than from seventy-two to one hundred thousand slaves. He was ably assisted in his operations by the several Captains-General of the island and

their local representatives in the outlying districts. Zulueta and his partners owned in the days of sailing vessels the fastest clippers that could be built or bought, and subsequently built in Glasgow the notorious ocean steamship *Nordiqui*, which, with a tonnage of 2,500 tons, could steam fourteen knots an hour. This vessel made two successful trips, landing on each occasion over 2,000 African slaves. The Madrid Government were ultimately obliged, under pressure from the British Foreign Office, to order Zulueta's arrest at Havannah, and he was sent to Spain, but returned in a short time none the worse for his captivity, and renewed his business with great financial success. He was created Marquis of Alava after the commencement of the war for independence, and died the other day, . . . leaving a widow and a large family, besides a fortune estimated at 20,000,000 dollars.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 11, 1878.

**DR. HUMPHREY SANDWITH ON
SLAVERY IN CYPRUS AND
ASIATIC TURKEY.**

Veulettes, Seine Inferieure,
July 22nd, 1878.

SIR,—Since our Government has taken possession of the Island of Cyprus, and, moreover, rendered itself responsible for the good administration of Asia Minor, I venture to address to you a few lines concerning your own special subject—Slavery. A residence of some years in Turkey, and much study of the subject, entitles me to offer you a little information, which, however, may probably not be new to you.

I have not the slightest doubt that there are now many slaves in the British Dominions living under the British flag, inasmuch as there is a considerable Turkish population in the island of Cyprus. As a general rule all Turkish houses (except those of the poorest of the peasantry, and some even of these), have at least one slave. The negress is the Turkish maid-of-all-work, and she is invariably a slave. She never marries, indeed there is no husband for her, for the Turk will not cohabit with an African, and there is no mulatto population in Turkey although there are many thousand negroes. I have not made any

special inquiries as to Cyprus, though I have been there; but I repeat, there must be slaves there as all Turkish householders have slaves.

The negress maid-of-all-work is under the least odious form of slavery. I do not suppose she is materially worse off, possibly better, than the workhouse girl as maid to a London lodging-house; the worse part of the African's fate, that of her extradition from Africa, has been got over, and her daily routine of duties is not excessive. Of course she has no hope of any change, or of any amelioration of her condition.

Slavery in Asia Minor exists in various forms. The most odious, perhaps, is that which is shown in the mutilated negroes—the eunuchs—who swarm in the Sultan's palace, and are found in many of the harems of the wealthy. You are doubtless aware of the enormous mortality amongst these unhappy creatures, when they are first mutilated; there is also a great death-rate amongst them under the age of thirty from pulmonary phthisis. Surely the conscience of England cannot endure the continuance of this barbarous custom under our protection. Slavery has been abolished in Turkey by the decree of the Sultan ever since 1855. His Majesty, while surrounded by mutilated eunuchs, declared in a firman that "man is the most noble of all the creatures emanating from the hands of God; that He destined him to be happy in graciously according to him to be free," but the only result of this firman was the abolition of the *public* slave-markets. Slavery was, and is, as rife as ever in Turkey, although the late Sir Henry Bulwer, Her Majesty's Ambassador, assured Her Majesty's Government that slavery was at an end throughout the Sultan's dominions. And here I would venture to point out that there is now, more than ever, a positive necessity for the vigilance of your Society, inasmuch as our own British officials in Turkey are not well informed of, and in some cases are too willing to ignore, all the vices of the Turks. To do so has been the tradition of the Foreign Office; and when our Prime Minister even now boasts of having restored many millions of Christians to the Turkish yoke need we ask for any further proof of the undying traditional policy of the Foreign Office? At the present moment all the information that reaches

our Ambassador is through Turkish resources, no Christian dare approach our Embassy with a complaint, hence the astounding ignorance shown from time to time by our Ambassadors.

Slavery is by no means confined to negroes. Numerous female slaves are even now brought from Circassia, under the guise of wives. The dealer will legally marry four pretty girls whom he purchases in Circassia; on his arrival at Constantinople he legally divorces them, and, having preserved their virginity, they are of course saleable. The Circassian girls have various fates, the bulk of them are servants in upper-class families, the prettiest become odalisks, or concubines and wives. But there are also boys who are kidnapped for purposes too shocking to mention. The Lazi have been from time immemorial very successful kidnappers, and have carried on a brisk trade in girls and boys with Constantinople. Their industry in this line will now receive a check. But kidnapping goes on all over the Empire, and has, I believe, become worse since the Russians disturbed the ordinary Circassian trade.

At the present moment it is most likely that there will be a sudden and brisk trade in slaves at Cyprus. The Turks well know our dislike of "the institution;" the owners of property in human flesh will take alarm, speculators from Constantinople will go over and buy the slaves, but this traffic will be only temporary; probably there will be a large exodus of Turks from Cyprus, especially as they will have no difficulty in selling their land.

When a pasha is appointed to a distant post—such as Bagdad, Mosul, or Diarbekir—he usually leaves his harem at Constantinople. To replace his legitimate wives he takes slave girls (or boys). These are often taken from Nestorian tribes, or from the Yezidees. The sufferings of the former are sufficiently well known to the public. They have their friends, both in England and America—the latter have no friends, inasmuch as they are heathen; they are a fine industrious people, nevertheless. I never saw cleaner cottages, or better cultivated fields, than amongst these Yezidees of the Singar, or district situated in the centre of Mesopotamia; but these unfortunates have been dreadfully harried by the Turks; the wealth they have made, the existence of any pretty boys or girls in a

village, have always been strong temptations to the Turkish authorities to plunder them.

It is not unlikely that this letter contains no more than what is known to you already, though it is possible a new fact or two may be contained in it; in any case, I thought it worth while thus communicating with you; but my chief reason for so doing is the fact that an extraordinary aversion has hitherto been shown by the various agents of the Foreign Office to report upon Turkish misdeeds; indeed, I have been told by a consul in Turkey, that he deliberately refrained from reporting Turkish tyranny, knowing such would be disagreeable to the Ambassador, then Sir H. Bulwer; and as I have as yet seen no signs of departure from this policy it seems especially incumbent on philanthropic societies to make up for the supineness of our Government.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUMPHREY SANDWITH.

The Secretary of the

Anti-Slavery Society.

SLAVERY IN TURKEY. FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.

"TAKING the existence of slavery as an acknowledged fact in the national life of Turkey, we pass on to a consideration of the conditions under which domestic slave traffic goes on.

"And in the first place it is necessary to make a classification of the slaves themselves. Let us divide them according to the simplest distinctions which Turkish customs force on our attention. We then have these four classes: the blacks, or eunuchs; the white serving-men; the negro or coloured women; and the Circassians, or white women. We must next ask, Who are the agents that effect the sale and transfer of slaves, seeing that the scandal of a public slave market is avoided in Turkey? And the answer will show us that this baneful trade, in one particular development, has the peculiar feature of being promoted by those who are themselves slaves.

"For the eunuchs, or black guardians of the harem, great as is their authority in the household, are bought and sold, and are essentially the property of the master or

mistress whom they serve. And yet it is they who are the chief medium in effecting the transfer of slaves. Not only so, but some, if not all of them, may occasionally possess slaves of their own, and find means to carry on limited speculations on their own account, either in the way of procuring from Africa and placing out the younger eunuchs, or in rearing young girls in order to dispose of them advantageously as occasion offers. Here are two facts which are alone sufficient to explain how the sale of slaves in Turkey and Egypt can be managed as quietly and decorously as it is, and in a way which no pretence of law-making can prevent. In fact, no amount of legislation about Eastern slavery can be really effective which does not deal with the root of the matter. Whilst the Turkish and Egyptian husband, father, and householder is content to maintain a class of black gaolers to manage the women of the family for him, so long that class will endeavour by every means to increase the trade by which it lives, and which is the cause of its existence and power.

"And there is, amongst these black guardians of the harem—so despised on the one hand, so feared on the other—a certain *esprit de corps* such as one knows unites the members of the Jesuit priesthood. There is a falling back upon the sense of brotherhood for sense and support, and a tenacious clinging to the authority of the office. The master's delegated power is, in fact, the eunuch's only brevet of rank in the household; and if he displeases his effendi, a word from the latter may reverse his position, and place him under the command of one of his fellows, erewhile his subordinate. Nevertheless, so important does he know his services to be, that he is sure his conduct will be screened and his position upheld within the "Sacred Enclosure" (as the harem is called). The eunuch has thus a twofold position of dependence; his obligation to serve his master faithfully, yet please and satisfy the whims of his master's wives and his master's household. The double service usually makes him a sycophant and a traitor to his duty. It gives him also the opportunity to profit in a money point of view by his office; for, as I have pointed out elsewhere, he can often obtain sufficient influence over his mistress to induce her to allow him to place

in her harem some little boy or girl slave whom he has bought as an investment, and whom he can rear and train there at a nominal expense, or, failing this, he can place the child out to board.

"To free-born Englishmen and women, living under laws which secure personal freedom, it must be difficult to conceive how one, himself shackled by the fetters of slavery, can lend his hand willingly to enslave another for any profit he may gain. But here let us not be too harsh in our judgment, nor too sweeping in our condemnation of those who do this thing. Few hearts are wholly bad, or wholly swayed by the passion for gain, even amongst the class of whom I am writing; and although in this slave traffic the love of money generally comes to be the ruling motive, other and softer feelings may at first dispute its rule. Isolated by his very position in the household, knowing himself in most cases to have been kidnapped and carried off from his own people, he comes to crave for the love and respect and dependence of some one human being. Very likely he first buys and keeps some little child from much the same motive as would lead us to keep and to cherish a pet: we like to have it, to teach it to depend on us, to make it fond of us. Unfortunately, many a person who keeps a pet is often more cruel than kind to it, and this chiefly by ignoring sympathy, companionship, and those little interchanges of kindly attention which awakened affection craves. And so it no doubt happens in the case of the purchaser and the bought child—there is no strong tie to bind the two together, no constant companionship, or community of interest; by-and-by comes the opportunity for separation, and it is not evaded by any plea of sentiment. An advantageous position will naturally be sought for the *protégée*, and, if possible, one where she will pass from the condition of a slave into that of a wife."

TREATMENT.

"The case where the slave-owner is cruel or vindictive will, on the other hand, destroy the soft mezzo-tinting of our picture. And we may be sure that the lines may fall in every gradation of shading. The master may be the exacting, self-asserting tyrant, or the kindly, gently domineering owner; between these two extremes every degree of tyranny may intervene. But where cruelty

has been wantonly exercised, or petty annoyances have been ceaselessly inflicted, who can tell what agony of mind, what contempt of the justice of men, goad the slave to hatred of such a master, and impatience of his yoke? Then poverty and the prospect of semi-starvation would be welcome indeed, might liberty but be secured at the price of any long endurance of mere privations in the future.

"A master in the art of dissimulation, by nature a bully and a tyrant, the black eunuch has cunning and sagacity enough to lord it with a high hand over the white lady he was bought to serve, and whose actual property he, with all that belongs to him, may be. And she, from habit, and bound down by the paralysing force of custom, submits in dumb fear to the tyranny he can exercise over her in a thousand petty ways. Such is one of the darkest problems of social life in Turkey!"

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

"So much for the class of slaves whom I have placed in the first division, on account of their anomalous position as slaves who may be both principals and intermediaries in domestic slave-dealing.

"In the second class we may place those boys and men, white and black, who, being slaves, are employed in various occupations in the *saldamlık*. The slavery is so essentially domestic in character (probably owing to the total absence of women from the men's part of the house), that all duties which come under the head of housework—such as sweeping, making coffee, attending to fires, serving the table, making up beds, bringing candles, trimming lamps, setting up night-lights (wicks burning in oil), and placing them throughout the sleeping rooms—have all to be performed by men slaves, or by paid servants who are for the most part Armenians or Greeks. There seemed to be, however, when I was in Turkey, no lack of young boys and youths and grown-up men who avowedly were slaves. They might be what one would hardly term pages or valets, yet they were both, and might pass from one service to the other, or become pipe-servers or waiters. Some who were, perhaps, not strictly slaves, seemed contentedly to accept the implied position of slaves. Thus, an old grandmother, who had never received her paper

of manumission,* might be looking after a sturdy boy of six, the orphan child of her married daughter, now dead, and the boy would be reckoned as one of the household to which his grandmother belonged, and in which he shared the little room set apart for her. Or a *sood-nina* (foster-mother), when her charge was duly weaned, would leave her own boy behind her, because, being a pretty child, the *khanum* had taken a fancy to him, and had half promised to adopt him. That happened to one of the sweetest little fellows I have ever seen; but he, I believe, was adopted *en règle*, since he proved to be as affectionate and good-tempered as handsome, and his mother, a Circassian, was said to be quite willing to give him up.

"Slaves do not generally marry until they are made free, for the children of the slaves would belong to the proprietor of the slaves. This is the case commonly among the Arabs in Africa. The Turkish law resembles the old Roman law on this and many other points of slavery.

"We now come to the fourth great class, the white girls and women. Certainly all are not Circassians, *pur sang*, but, from their varying types, appear to be of all races and mixtures of races to be found in Turkey and in neighbouring countries. The first question in regard to this very numerous factor of the slave population is, How do these women, of such varying *physique* and physiognomies, all come to be in the condition of slaves in the harems of Constantinople and other large towns of the provinces? They were not born as they now are; so much is clear. What system, then of slave-dealing can that be which does not show its ghastliness in the public slave marts, yet manages to keep the harems always plentifully supplied with young children, girls and boys?

"From what I could ascertain from the slaves themselves, and from others, it seemed very evident that the greater proportion of them were stolen children, and

that the crime of man-stealing is very common in Turkey. So that one can only conclude that kidnappers, who live by this child-stealing, and carry on their nefarious trade by all sorts of means, are more numerous than could have been supposed, since the general supply of white children seems as inexhaustible as ever. Where they can get possession of children, young and cheap, direct from their Circassian parents or relatives, they no doubt do so, and in that case they are not kidnapping; but as some years since the Circassians were removed from their own province, and assigned certain districts in the country and in Stamboul, these traders have only had the colony home to draw upon, and the supply from that quarter has been very limited. This being the case, the solution of the question as to the origin of the great bulk of the white women slaves of Turkey seems to be the conclusion that these children must be picked up in villages remote from the capital by men of the lowest class, who make their requisitions in Armenia, on the borders of Persia and Russia, in Georgia, Syria, Egypt, and Arabia, as well as in villages nearer home, in Crete, Thessaly, Albania, Servia, Bulgaria, and perhaps even in Roumania itself.

"The fact that one may occasionally meet in the harems with girls who have a confused memory of some dialect which is not Turkish, seems to point to the same conclusion. Quite old ladies may be seen at the Sweet Waters, veiled and seated amongst the other *khanums*, who look more Greek than Turkish, to judge by the features; and on some Frank lady addressing them in Greek they have been found to be able to reply with fluency in that language—a sure indication that they have come of Greek parentage, and have either been made captives in war, or stolen, or otherwise induced to become Mussulmans."

STOLEN WHITE CHILDREN.

"Children thus taken, at two or three years of age, are probably kept till they are five or six before being passed on to other hands. Sometimes they are sold direct into a harem by their captor, to some old *kiahia* (steward or housekeeper), who is looking after purchases (for the *kiahias* share with the head eunuchs this business, in which they outvie each other). Or the chil-

* It is only the richer classes of Turks who can afford to keep eunuchs to guard their harems. The old woman *kiahia kaden* is the guardian in the middle-class houses, and a negress, or a white slave chosen for her ugliness, in quite poor dwellings.

dren may be sent to the house of a professional private dealer, or agent, where they will be seen amongst his or her stock of black and white slaves by the *kiahias*, *ninas*, *eunuchs*, *vakeels*, and others who are always passing in and out on business for their masters and mistresses. In this way quite young slaves are soon disposed of, probably becoming playmates to some little *bey* or *khanum* before they are seven years of age, sometimes at a much earlier age. Occasionally a rich lady will buy such children to form them into a corps of infant dancers for the amusement of her hours of *ennui*; but this fate is the most to be deplored for them, gay as it may promise to be.

"We proceed now to see what becomes of the generality of these poor kidnapped children. They are not treated very harshly, perhaps; the elder slave girls take a certain oversight of them, call them their *tchoudjouks* (children), and each little child calls one girl *nina* (mother)—but does not say *anna*, the tender word for 'own mother.' If the child prove stupid, or ugly, or sickly, it does not fare over-well, but it is seldom neglected. If all goes smoothly, it is trained in some way, but in very desultory fashion; and in every harem there are one or two, sometimes five or six, such children running about almost unheeded, except when they are pressed into the service of the *ninas* to fetch and carry. But if a child does not give promise of becoming all that the buyer has hoped, steps are then taken to hear of another purchaser.

"This is not difficult either in the case of children or grown-up slaves. For, besides those whose part as go-between in the business of domestic slave-dealing has already been pointed out, a mistress can make inquiries of her visitors, and of her visitors' slaves, and of several others, as to harems in which a new slave, or set of slaves, may be needed."

TURKISH PARENTS SELL THEIR FREE-BORN GIRLS.

"Vile as the whole system of slave traffic is, it is yet more to be deplored from the abuses to which it is capable of giving rise. It is indeed repulsive—shocking to our every sense of right—to know that women and children are thus bought and sold and given as presents without their power to

resist. But it is still more terrible to know that it can happen that *free-born* Turkish girls may be sold into slavery through the connivance or misrepresentations of their nearest relations, notably of those who should have protected and befriended them in their need. One such case is painfully present to my mind as I write, in connection with the disgraceful custom observed in most of the higher families, of mothers and sisters sending presents of three or four beautiful slaves to sons or brothers on a birthday, or other great anniversary. During a visit which I made to one of the imperial harems, a young girl was pointed out to me who had been lately purchased by a sultana with the intention of making her a gift to her brother. The circumstances were peculiar. The girl, now a slave, had not always been so. She was little over sixteen, and had but lately lost her mother, whose death threw her on the care of an elder sister. Left to such guardianship, it might have been hoped that the young girl's freedom would at least have been respected; but, unfortunately, behind the grated windows of closed Turkish houses it is easy to be false to such a trust. There was property to be divided between the two, and the elder thought of a plan or evading that necessity. She affected to think it useless to explain business matters to one who was almost a child, but bought her rich and becoming dresses, and took her with her on a visit to the seraglio. After spending a few days here most agreeably, receiving attention and flattery on every side, the younger sister was quite willing to be left alone for a time whilst the elder returned home to make some necessary arrangements, professing it to be her intention to renew her visit without delay. But days passed, and she did not come back. She had, in fact, received a large sum of gold as the price of her sister's freedom, besides which she took as her own that share of their fortune which should have fallen to the younger girl.

"The latter, finding herself thus abandoned, submitted to her fate with a good grace, and bent all her attention to do what was wished of her. She was to learn to play operatic airs on the piano, and to read and speak Italian. Both these accomplishments she mastered to the satisfaction of her imperial mistress."

DEPUTATION TO THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of the following gentlemen—C. H. Hopwood, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Stafford Allen, Esq., Edmund Sturge, Esq., W. H. Warton, Esq., Rev. W. Wright, Rev. J. O. Whitehouse, J. G. Alexander, Esq., Rev. A. Buzacott, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society; F. W. Chesson, Esq., Secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society; Rev. F. Storrs Turner, Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society; John Hilton, Esq.; J. Dean Hilton, Esq., and Thomas Hanbury, Esq. (late of Shanghai)—waited on the Chinese Ambassador, at the Embassy, on Saturday the 10th inst., and presented the following Memorial:—

To His Excellency Kuo Ta Jen, Ambassador from the Emperor of China, to the Court of St. James.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have heard with deep regret that Treaty engagements are about to be made between the Emperor of China and the King of Spain by which the renewal of the emigration of Chinese subjects to Cuba is contemplated.

A copy of the Treaty is before us, but as it has happily not yet been ratified, we lose no time in offering to your Excellency our views upon the whole subject.

This Treaty comprises sixteen articles, many of which might be unobjectionable if Cuba, instead of being a slave country, were an island peopled only with free people. Other clauses, however, appear to be ambiguous and confused, and most certainly, if adopted, will lead to complications and difficulties.

Our objections, however, do not rest so much on any of the clauses of the Treaty as on the Treaty as a whole.

A long course of experience has deeply impressed the Anti-Slavery Committee with the fact that where slavery exists in any country the protection from cruelty and oppression of the labouring classes from other countries is an impossibility.

Experience in past times has so deeply impressed this fact upon the British Government, that it never now allows its Indian or other subjects to be taken as labourers to any country where slavery is still in existence.

Treaties exist between Great Britain and Spain, the stipulations of which, if faithfully carried out, would without delay bring about the entire abolition of slavery in Cuba. The Spanish Government, in years past, has often promised to fulfil its engagements by the abolition of slavery. In later times she has engaged to fulfil her promises when the civil war in Cuba should be brought to an end. She has now declared before the world that the war has ceased, but she does not abolish slavery. Her slave population, like that in every country where sugar is a main article of cultivation, rapidly wastes away, the certain effect of long hours, and a severity of labour past human endurance.

In like manner the coolies from China have wasted away, so that it is estimated that not one-half of those who have come to Cuba now remain alive.

Were she to abolish slavery in Cuba, and offer fair wages for labour, the Chinese would flock there in ample numbers, to their own benefit, and to the advantage of Cuba.

Spain has tried the effect of the entire abolition of slavery in the neighbouring Island of Porto Rico, the result of which has been perfect success.

On all these grounds we would express our most earnest desire that the Chinese Government may not ratify the proposed Treaty, nor make any similar arrangement with Spain till Slavery is abolished in Cuba.

We are, with much respect,

JOSEPH COOPER, { Hon. Secs.
EDMUND STURGE,
AARON BUZACOTT, Secretary.

London, 27, New Broad Street, E.C.

August 10th, 1878.

His Excellency, in his reply, stated that he would have much pleasure in forwarding the Address to the Minister whom the Chinese Government has already sent out to attend to the execution of the Treaty lately entered into between China and Spain, for the regulation of the emigration of Chinese labourers to Cuba, and that he would strongly recommend the suggestions to his consideration, in the hope that, if the ratification of the Treaty could not be prevented, the evils and abuses which had been indicated at least be guarded against.

MR. GARRISON AND MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS ON THE LEGAL EQUALITY OF NEGROES IN REFERENCE TO GOOD TEMPLARS.

FROM the *Daily Evening Traveller*, of May 31st, 1878 :—

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Reception of the R.W.G. Lodge, I.O.G.T., by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

After the President (the Rev. G. W. Mansfield had cordially welcomed the R. W. G. Lodge, followed by an effective speech from Bro. Wm. Ross, the R.W.G.T., the Report continues :—

"Dr. W. Wells Brown read a letter from Wm. Lloyd Garrison, apologising for his absence from the meeting to welcome 'the true Independent Order of Good Templars.' The letter continued :—'I wish at least to record in this manner my high appreciation of their (the British Delegates) fidelity to the principles of freedom, temperance, and human brotherhood, as shown in their constant refusal, and that of the Order they represent, to sanction or tolerate any complexional caste in the matter of membership on either side the Atlantic. The division which has taken place in the ranks of the Good Templars has not been of *their* seeking; it had its origin in the Southern spirit of contempt for the coloured race, encouraged by Northern prejudice and pusillanimity, which would for ever deprive that long outraged class of equal rights and privileges, and keep them from rising in the scale of civilisation. For the faithful testimony borne against such wicked proscription by Mr. Malins and his co-delegates, and for the promptitude with which they courageously met it on Southern soil, they deserve the warmest commendation; and now that they have come again to these shores in furtherance of the same good cause, and in the same uncompromising spirit of justice and equality, let their reception be proportionate to their deserts.'

"They have had to pass through a severe ordeal, encountering much misrepresentation and abuse, but they have maintained their ground unflinchingly and shown that they are not of those who believe in doing evil that good may come. It is a shocking delusion to imagine that the best way to promote the temperance reformation or any

other righteous movement is by erecting an insurmountable barrier of caste, seeking the elevation of one class by the degradation of another and substituting the measuring line of rank injustice for the golden rule.

"Intemperance knows no distinction of race, nativity, or clime, and none should be known invidiously in the struggle to banish it from the world. While different methods and instrumentalities to this end may be lawfully and even advantageously adopted, they must in no case minister to pride, self-conceit, oppression, or any other evil propensity.

"Some time ago my testimony to the praiseworthy action of Mr. Malins and his associates was borne across the Atlantic in a letter which, I believe, was printed and extensively circulated, and I here renew it with special satisfaction and increased emphasis.

"Yours for total abstinence, prohibition and the fraternisation of the whole human race,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

"To Dr. William Wells Brown."

Then follows a long speech by Brother Malins, R. W. G. Secretary, who was received with "ringing applause," and who traced the history of the Order up to the present day, concluding : "The British Good Templars can have no fellowship with the exclusionists, and a daily increasing number in America and throughout the world are rallying to the standard of equal rights; and it is a disgrace that a single individual in the former free State of Massachusetts should remain a single day allied with those who could be guilty of such gross injustice." (Great applause.)

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The chairman then introduced Wendell Phillips. He was received with great applause, the members of the Order rising and cheering him in hearty British fashion.

He said : "Mr. President,—You have listened to a much more interesting and heroic history than anything I can relate to you, and I only stand in admiration and wonder at the unwearied courage and fidelity with which this battle has been fought. I compare with it the same contest in our own Congress at Washington, outwitted a score of times by the same duplicity, and the same adroit tricks which, in the relation of our

excellent brother, your Order was enabled to see through and to defeat. It is a wonderful history. There never has been such vigilance and such courage exhibited, I am free to say, by any American organisation. I was only occasionally amused, as the last speaker (Mr. Malins) passed from point to point, at his unlimited surprise at the habitual lying of a Southerner (laughter). Why, poor man, it is not in a sense his fault. I remember, in the early Anti-Slavery days, that a slave-hunter in the city of New York made an assertion before the Court, and one that Boston Streets know well—Elizur Wright—denied the affirmation. The haughty Georgian answered, ‘Do you think I would lie?’ ‘Well, I do not know,’ said Wright. ‘I know you would steal.’ (Laughter.) ‘And I think the other is not unlikely.’ (Renewed laughter.) To the experience of the Anti-Slavery enterprise and movement, and the long experiences of the Civil War, with all the discussions in Congress, this is only a counterpart—history repeating itself—on this coloured struggle within your Order. And another innocent astonishment of our eloquent young friend equally amused me. He said of some of the Northerners who had taken part in this contest, that they were Abolitionists. Does he know that since the Civil War there is not anybody here but Abolitionists? that a man claiming to be an Abolitionist now, is not any evidence that he did not own a negro once. I have one evidence against their being Abolitionists. I never knew an Abolitionist that had more than one face. They seem to be accommodated with two. (Laughter.) I can tell you that sort of Abolitionist did not belong to any of our old Lodges.

“I have a profound interest in the rightful decision of a question like this. If the Union lasts it is the coloured race that will save it. (Applause.) If the Union is ruptured in the next half century, the world will look back with incredulity to the almost incredible folly that, alike in social life and in party and civil affairs, sacrificed, at the bidding of Northern prejudice, the only and inalienable ally that God had given us for the salvation of our flag over these forty States. (Applause.)

“Every effort that is made to elevate, educate, organise, and recognise the black race in these Southern States, where God has put

it as the only ally of the United American Empire, is an effort for peace and the continuance of Union. (Cheers.) If this Union survives fifty years, and its history is written, I believe the truthful annals of the philosophic historian will put the battles of this courageous and untiring advocate of impartial and equal liberty (Mr. Malins) as one of the elements that made forty States one. (Applause.) That is the reason why I would extend, as my great pioneer did in that eloquent letter (Wm. Lloyd Garrison), the heartiest welcome to these gentlemen who come here to set us an example of a civilisation without a prejudice, lofty as the race and broad as humanity. (Applause.)

“One word more. I say to these men, younger than I am in the struggle—Never put off your harness till the victory is won. (Loud applause.) Be deluded by no false-hearted appeals for harmony. Remember the voice of the Great Master—‘First pure then peaceable.’ (Applause.) There is no true peace except when based upon justice. It was an immortal sentiment of our great statesman and senator, Charles Sumner—(cheers)—‘Nothing is truly settled till it is settled right.’ (Applause.) I have a great fondness for the motto, ‘Peace, if possible, but justice at any rate.’ (Applause.)

“Be not deluded, therefore, by any false-hearted appeal, by any whining representations that you will sacrifice the peace and grandeur of your movement—there is no peace that is not pure, there is no prosperity that is not just; and God will grant no blessing and no safety to any organisation which is not founded on an impartial and courageous recognition of the rights of every human soul.” (Applause.)

Mrs. GORP, of New York, then related some of her own experiences of negro exclusion in the Southern States. An address of welcome was presented to the R. W. G. Lodge, which was responded to by Mr. Malins, who presented a beautiful portrait of the R. W. G. Templar, to the G. L. of Massachusetts, and, with a few words from Dr. W. Wells Brown, the meeting closed.

The meeting took place at Tremour Temple.—Present: Delegates from England, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Nova Scotia, Canada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Massachusetts, and New South Wales, Grand Lodges—from May 28th to 31st, 1878.

ADDRESS OF THE BIRMINGHAM
LADIES' NEGROES' FRIEND SO-
CIETY

TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THERESA,
EMPERRESS OF BRAZIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

In common with many of their fellow-countrywomen, the members of the Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society of Birmingham have felt a lively interest in the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Brazil to their country, but for no common purpose would they feel justified in thus bringing themselves before the notice of the Empress. They trust the name of the Society will indicate to Her Majesty the object they have at heart—the emancipation of every slave throughout the world.

They desire to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors who established their Society more than fifty years ago, and who took a large share in the labour that was crowned with the emancipation of the slaves in the colonies of Great Britain. Especially have they desired that the victims of the system in Cuba and Brazil should enjoy the blessings and advantages conferred on the freed people of the British West Indies, and that none of the fair lands in the Western Hemisphere should remain under the blighting influences of slavery.

The records of this Society bear evidence of long-continued interest in the subject, and it is hoped that the following extract from their Report, in 1858, may have an interest for your Majesty:—"It is most gratifying to learn from the best and most recent sources of information to which we have access that there is no reason to question the complete extinction of the slave-trade by the Brazilian Government. Should the present liberal policy which rules the councils of the Emperor be maintained we may hope for the complete enfranchisement of the Empire at no very distant period. Whenever this happy consummation ensues, with its variety of climate and vast productive resources, it may soon rival in commercial greatness, and then, more deservedly, the republican empire of the northern continent."

When the preceding remark was made there seemed small hope that in less than

ten years the Government of the United States would declare an Act of Emancipation. That the example has not been followed by the Spanish and Brazilian Governments is cause for the deepest lamentation on behalf of the slave, and the strongest regret on behalf of the Empire; an Empire so large in extent and so rich in resources that it might become under freedom (as has been remarked by the author of "The Lost Continent,") a source of marvellous blessing both to the people of Brazil and all civilised nations.

The Committee of this Society have rejoiced in the proofs that have been afforded of the desire of the Emperor for the emancipation of the slaves in his dominions. In their annals it is recorded that at the marriage of his daughter Donna Isabella to Count D'Eu he gave her, as a wedding present, the freedom-papers of all the slaves that would have come to her as a marriage dower.

They are fully conscious, from experience gained in the history of their Society, of the difficulties and opposition that beset all measures of emancipation; but they believe that the perpetuation of evils must ever involve far greater danger than their abandonment. Would that the upholders of slavery could be convinced from God's declarations against oppression in the Holy Scriptures how contrary the system must ever be to His commands of justice and of love.

In conclusion, the members of this Society beg to tender to your Majesty and the Emperor the expression of their dutiful regard, and their earnest hope that they may soon reign over a free, and then more emphatically a Christian nation.

We remain,
With the utmost respect,
LYDIA EDMUND STURGE, President.
HANNAH JOSEPH STURGE, Secretary.
MARIA JOEL CADBURY, Treasurer.

Birmingham,
July 18th, 1878.

ADDRESS OF THE EDINBURGH
LADIES' EMANCIPATION SO-
CIETY.

TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, THERESA,
EMPERRESS OF BRAZIL.

The respectful Memorial of the Ladies' Emancipation Society of Edinburgh.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

Prompted by a desire which your Majesty's recent visit to this country has raised in our hearts, we venture to take the liberty of addressing you on a subject which we believe to be of vital importance to the true interests and well-being of your nation, as well as the cause of humanity at large.

We, your memorialists, have been associated for nearly fifty years for the promotion of the abolition of slavery throughout the world, and have been privileged to witness the emancipation of the slave in the British West-Indian Colonies, and in the United States of America; but, while rejoicing in these triumphs, we deeply deplore the continued existence of slavery in Brazil, and that your professedly Christian empire should still be the greatest slaveholding power in the world.

We are aware that this subject has not been unheeded by the Emperor, and that a law was passed some years ago, the professed object of which was the abolition of slavery; but this law has never been carried out, a vast proportion of the enslaved remain in the same condition, unjustly deprived of the heaven-bestowed right of personal liberty. Since the enactment of that law large numbers have passed away from this world, "whose rights were never recognised, whose wrongs were never redressed, and whose cry for judgment and mercy was never regarded on earth."

There are no doubt difficulties to be encountered in abolishing this great iniquity; but we would encourage you to remember that God is always ready to give wisdom and strength to those who are striving to do His will, and it is our firm conviction that He will enable you to overcome all obstacles, and that the path of rectitude will ever be found the path of safety and of peace.

That which is morally wrong can never be politically right, and we believe the system of slavery, opposed as it is to the laws of God, is a vast hindrance to the prospe-

rity of your Empire and is ever fraught with danger to its existence; for the sake, therefore, of the nation, as well as the individuals who compose it, in the interests of the masters as well as the slaves, we earnestly desire the complete and final extinction of this giant evil in your land. We appeal to you, madam, for woman's heart is often keenly alive to sorrow and suffering, and can best feel for the wives and the mothers who are cruelly subjected to the arbitrary sundering of the tenderest ties of nature. We therefore most respectfully implore you to use your influence and to second every effort of the Emperor, in bringing about the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves in Brazil, so that you may fully realise that it is "Righteousness alone which exalteth a nation."

In conclusion, we desire for yourself and for the Emperor that you may live to see liberty proclaimed throughout your empire, and that you may long reign over a free, and happy, and Christian people.

May the rich blessing of God rest on you and them!

We are, gracious Madam,

Yours most respectfully,

ELIZABETH P. NICHOL, President.

ELIZA WIGHAM, } Secretaries.

AGNES LILLIE,

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

THE following copies or extracts of Despatches are published in the *Government Gazette* of Saturday:—

"Government House,

"Hong Kong, 9th April, 1877.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 12, of the 5th January, 1877, in which you transmit for consideration a copy of a letter with enclosures from the Foreign Office respecting a scheme for the importation into Peru of Chinese coolies.

"I lost no time in forwarding the papers for the consideration of the Emigration Officer, and I have now the honour to enclose a copy of his report. His views, as expressed in this report, I fully endorse, and I trust that emigration such as that now proposed will not be sanctioned from Hong Kong. Individually, I am opposed to any emigration from China which the British

Government cannot control through all stages from collection and shipment to employment and return.

"I have noted your Lordship's instructions to keep you fully informed of any steps that may be taken in the matter.—I have, &c.,

"(Signed) J. GARDINER AUSTIN,

"Administrator.

"The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of
State," &c., &c.

" Downing Street, 5th July, 1877.

"Sir,—With reference to Mr. Austin's Despatch, No. 69 of the 9th April, I have the honour to transmit to you accompanying copy of a letter relative to the projected arrangement between the Peruvian Government and the firm of Olyphant & Co. for the importation of Chinese coolies to Peru.

"On a former occasion your predecessor was instructed not to permit contract emigration from Hong Kong except to British territories; and he was at the same time informed that Her Majesty's Government reserved to themselves the right of prohibiting so-called free emigration from that colony to foreign countries where there was reason to believe that Chinese Immigrants had not been well treated.

"I request, therefore, that you will watch very carefully any attempt to make Hong Kong a base of operations under the projected contract, if it reaches maturity, as well as any application for a license for any vessel which may be laid on for the purpose of carrying out such contract.

"It is clear to me that the course which the Peruvian Government propose to adopt is one open, if indeed it is not absolutely certain to lead, to the gravest abuses; and that, with past experience, it is desirable to discourage and suppress any attempt on their part to revive the Coolie Traffic, which it is clearly their object to set again on foot.—I have, &c.,

"(Signed) CARNARVON.

Governor Hennessy, C.M.G., &c., &c.

" Government House,

"Hong Kong, 13th Sept., 1877.

"My Lord,—Soon after I had the honour of receiving your Lordship's Despatch, No. 81, of the 5th of July, an inquiry was made as to whether the Government would con-

sent to the emigration from Hong Kong of Chinese labourers to the South American Republics, and especially Peru.

"I caused a reply to be written to the effect that I was not disposed to encourage the emigration of Chinese to Peru.—I have, &c.,

"(Signed) J. POPE HENNESSY.

"The Right Hon. The Earl of Carnarvon,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of
State for the Colonies," &c., &c., &c.

" Downing Street, 12th Nov., 1877.

"Sir,—With reference to your Despatch, No. 111, of the 13th of September, I have to refer you to the 6th, 7th, and 8th paragraphs of my Despatch, No. 109, of the 4th of December, 1875, in which I laid down the general principles to be followed by the Government of Hong Kong as regards Chinese emigration.

"I approve of your refusal to sanction emigration to Peru.—I have, &c.,

"(Signed) CARNARVON.

"Governor Hennessy, C.M.G., &c., &c.

" Downing Street, 24th Dec., 1877.

"Sir,—On the 12th instant I received from you the following message:—'12th, Mr. Geary, Emigration Agent and Consul for Peru, applies for license to ship Chinese; shall I grant it?' And on the 14th inst. I returned the following reply:—'14th December, grant no license for any emigration to Peru; see my Despatch of 5th July.'

"I continue to be strongly of opinion that the Government of Hong Kong should in no way facilitate an emigration which is liable to the very grave objections noticed in the correspondence of which my Despatch above referred to forms part.—I have, &c.,

"(Signed) CARNARVON.

"Governor Hennessy, C.M.G., &c., &c.

NORTH-WEST AFRICA.

MR. DONALD MACKENZIE delivered a lecture on the scheme for opening Central Africa to commerce and civilisation, at St. James's Hall, May 27th; the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, M.P., presided. Among those present were Viscount Duprat (Consul-General for Portugal), Mr. A. McArthur, M.P., Mr. Edmund Sturge, Mr. Samuel Gurney, and several members of the Chinese

Embassy, accompanied by Dr. Macartney. Mr. Mackenzie fully explained in his lecture the plan for opening Central Africa, and pointed out the importance of the route from Cape Juby. A vote of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. E. Sturge, brought the proceedings to a close.

A meeting in support of the above subject was held in the Mansion House, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman Fowler. Among those present were His Majesty King George of Bonny, His Excellency E. W. Blyden, Viscount Duprat, General Sir A. Cotton, K.C.S.I., R.E.; Dr. Leone Levi, Major Cooper Gardiner, Captain the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N. A resolution was moved by Sir A. Cotton, supported by the King of Bonny, in favour of the plan, and for memorialising the Government, with the view that they would enter into a treaty with the chiefs at Cape Juby for opening commerce with Central Africa and for the abolition of the slave-trade.

We are authorised to state that Mr. Mackenzie left England on the 17th for Cape Juby, for the purpose of establishing a commercial and missionary station, and for making a treaty with the chiefs, for regulating commercial intercourse with the interior, and for the abolition of the slave-trade.

A pamphlet is now published, price one shilling, entitled "North-West Africa," giving a full account of Mr. Mackenzie's lecture at St. James's Hall, and the Mansion House meeting, and may be obtained at 27, New Broad Street, E.C.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria, July 15th, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR,—Wishing not to let this packet go without writing to you, I send a few lines to say that I visited two private houses, in one of which there were four female slaves for sale; and in the other there was only one Nubian girl, for whom the holder asked twenty Napoleons. As you may imagine I had to find my way into these houses *par ruse*, and through the instrumentality of an Arabian barber, with whom I made special acquaintance to serve my purpose. I desired to see another place in which I am told several slaves are kept for sale, but I have not been able, since my

health, previously so indifferent, has not allowed me to do so. Nevertheless, I hope to be able to take another walk round the town some day. In the meanwhile, you may rest assured the slave-trade is, though secretly, and now more secretly than ever, still carried on here. I must also add that, coming back from the second house, situated in an Arab quarter of the town, a stone was flung at me, which cut me severely in the forehead near and above my right eye. This was done so quickly and adroitly that we could not discover the author of the deed. May God forgive him, as I do pardon him.

I remain, my dear Sir.

Yours faithfully,

THE AFRICAN EXPLORATION COMMITTEE — ITS EXCELLENT INSTRUCTIONS.

A REPORT from the African Exploration Fund Committee of the Royal Geographical Society, for the consideration of which a special meeting of the society is to be held next Friday, states that the Council have finally determined to despatch a small expedition to explore the country between Dar-es-Salaam and the northern end of Lake Nyassa. Mr. Keith Johnston has been appointed commander, and he will be accompanied by a second European. He will leave England for Zanzibar in October next. The Council, at the same time, have made a second grant of £500 to the Exploration Fund. The report of the committee, which is signed by Sir Rutherford Alcock, draws attention to the purport of the instructions framed for the guidance of the Belgian Mission lately despatched to Africa by the International Commission sitting at Brussels. These instructions are eminently pacific—as the committee think they ought to be in every case in which an exploratory expedition is despatched, whether scientific, missionary, or commercial in its object. They are to the effect that in all their operations the head of the party must remember that his mission is essentially peaceful, and consequently that he will have recourse to force only in self-defence and at the last extremity. To this general principle must be added the instruction to pay for all that is required, whether labour, food, or stations, and if need be for a right

of way peaceably conceded; and the committee are of opinion that no better rule could be desired for the conduct of any exploratory expedition, and nothing more is needed than the faithful adherence to such rules of action to justify the continued prosecution of exploratory work, with all its contingencies.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 11, 1878.

THE LIVINGSTONE CENTRAL AFRICAN COMPANY.

At the Meeting of the British Association, in Dublin, Mr. Stephenson gave some account of the new settlement on Lake Nyassa, and of the introduction of steam navigation there.

An independent company had recently been formed in Glasgow, called the Livingstone Central African Company (Limited), and a steam trader was now on her way to Quilimane to open up the district. Besides this, valuable roads were in course of construction. Mr. Stevenson made a passing allusion to Captain Elton and Mr. Cotterill's expedition, which ended fatally to the captain and several of his men. They could not, he said, blame the party, when they had made the plunge among wild and unknown tribes, for scrambling out with the use of all the means of defence in their possession; but it seemed best that such plunges should not be made. They gave material for sensational narratives, but were certainly destructive of the civilisation of the country.

At the end of the paper, Dr. Cotterill, the Bishop of Edinburgh, defended the action of his son, Mr. Cotterill, and Captain

Elton; declaring that the party had been misled by the Arabs, who had taken them into a stockade where they were attacked by the natives, and were obliged to fight. His son, however, had assured him, that he had always fired over the heads of the natives.

Dr. Stewart said Mr. Stevenson's paper had given the exact state of the facts as they actually existed, and he protested against the protest of the Bishop of Edinburgh. He contended that exploration should be carried on by peace, and not by force and bloodshed.

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Correction in May Number.

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"I give to the TREASURER for the time being, or to the person for the time being acting as such, of THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and whose receipt I direct shall be a sufficient discharge for the same, the sum of £ [blank] sterling [free of Legacy Duty], to be applied for the general purposes of the said Society, to be fully paid out of such part of my personal estate as is legally applicable to such purpose."

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